Pris too warm for heavy wear. I Buy something thin and be comfortable.

We offer: FRENCH BALBRIGGAN. summer-weight, at 38c a garment. (Regular price 50c.) At 50c we offer a very superior French Balbriggan. OUTING SHIRTS at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50,

\$2, \$3, \$3.50, in French Flannels, Madras Cloths and Foulard Silks. Also, Black Silk and Black Sateen Shirts-the latter at 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

The Madras Cloth is now in great favor, as these beautiful Shirts do not

IN NECKWEAR: A very choice assortment. All the new shades in Polka Dots, in Tecks, Four-in-Hands, large Bows, etc.

No fancy prices in our Furnishing Goods Department.

ORIGINAL EAGLE 5 & 7 West Washington St.

Of every description. Special attention is called to our

ODD PANTS

\$3

Jersey Suits, in blue and brown, guaranteed all wool, and fast colors. We are showing the best

\$10

Mens' Suits in the market. Best style, best made, and best patterns, and the most of 'em.

GENERAL BUTLER "FIRED."

Hustled Out of a Federal Court-Room by In-

struction of the Judge.

Boston, Mass., April 21.—The case of Mrs.

Johnson, convicted of perjury in a pension

application, came up in the United States

District Court, this morning, before Judge

Carpenter, of Rhode Island, the question

being on the arrest of judgment. When

the case was last before the court General

Butler, counsel of Mrs. Johnson, incurred

the displeasure of Judge Carpenter, whom

the General later characterized as "an in-

ferior judge of an inferior court of an in-

ferior State," and was forbidden by him to

again appear before that court. General

Butler thereupon carried his right of ap-

pearance to the United States Supreme

Court. As a result Mrs. Johnson this

morning appeared without counsel. The Judge asked her who was her counsel. "General Butler," was the answer.
"Well," said the Judge, "he can't appear

General Butler was sent for by his client

and appeared in the court-room about 1 o'clock. District Attorney Allen, when he

entered, moved for sentence, when General

Judge Carpenter, saying that the gentle-man was disorderly, ordered Marshal Doherty to remove him from the court-

vanced to General Butler's side and took him by the arms. General Butler again en-

deavored to address the court, when his

Honor called out, "Mr. Marshal—"
Marshal Doberty said to General Butler,

"You hear the order of the Judge, Gen-

General Butler-I am ready to-His Honor-Remove him, Mr. Marshal. I

can't allow him to create any further dis-

Before he could finish the sentence he was taken hold of by the marshal and his

assistant and escorted from the room

General Butler's voice was very much af-

fected, and his eyes full of tears, as he ex-claimed: "I yield to force." When the

marshal released him in the corridor Gen. Butler immediately returned to the court

room. The Judge had just left the bench, however, and the General having looked around and seeing the bench vacant, exclaimed: "Well, the room smells a little

better now than it did a few minutes ago.'

CONSUL SWEENEY.

Members of His Family Deny that He Intends

Resigning His Position at Constantinople.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 21.—The family of

Consul-general to Constantinople Z. T.

Sweeney are now in this city, and have

been for some time. They were seen by a

Journal representative shortly after the

arrival of that paper to-day. They deny

the report that Mr. Sweeney is to accept a

pastoral charge at Kokomo, and say there

is nothing in it; that when Elder Sweeney left this city and returned to Turkey he

intended to return to this city this spring. and that he is but following the programme

then laid out; that he has not resigned, nor

will he do so at this time. Elder Sweeney will sail for America about June 1, and will remain here with his family for three

months, and then probably return to Con-

Naturalist Killed by a Fall.

TAUNTON, Mass., April 21.-News has

been received here of the death, by falling

from a cliff into the sea, at or near Placenta, Newfoundland, of John C. Cahoon,

the young naturalist of Taunton. His body

has been recovered, and will be sent home

the latter part of the week. Cahoon was

one of the most daring hunters for bird

specimens in the country, and had done

considerable work for the Smithsonian In-

stitution. His searches took him at times

through the most unfrequented parts of Mexico and South America, and this was his third trip to Newfoundland in search

Balloting for Senator.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 21.-At noon, to-day, in their respective halls, both

United States Senator, but, pursuant

the resolution unanimously adopted

caucus last night, the votes were scattered

in such manner as to insure no election.

The first ballot in the Democratic caucus

to-night, the twenty-sixth of the series, re-

sulted as follows: Call 55, Speer 40, Blox-

ham 1. Call gained one vote on the next

Ground to Pieces Under the Wheels.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 21.-The Burling

ton tast train coming from the south this

morning, ran over and ground into fine

pieces two men, evidently tramps, who

were walking on the track. The accident

occurred just at the edge of the city limits.

From letters found on their clothing one is

was too near to stop when he discovered

Two Determined Suicides.

FINDLAY, O., April 21.-Two men committed suicide in this city to-day. Fred

Jackson, a negro, with a hatchet cut thir-teen holes in his head, fracturing the skull, and died within an hour. Adolph Schuffel-

supposed to have been George Gaston and the other E. L. Marmaduke. The engineer

uses of the Legislature took a ballot for

of rare specimens.

General Butler-I am here-

He then left the court.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

The marshal and an assistant ad

Butler arose to address the court.

Ask to see men's Suit Bargain Counter.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

SUMMER FABRICS.

We are now making an extended display of Seasonable Dress Goods, largely under our control in this market, exclusive designs and choice colorings, in

Arnold Swiss Zephyrs, Wm. Simpson & Sons' Serges, Wm. Simpson & Sons' Canton Cloth,

Shantong Pongees, Wm. Simpson & Sons' Brandenb'rg Cloth Victoria Lawns. Pacific Black Lawns and Organdies.

Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a certainty.

THE "BIG 4" ROUTE.

Arrangements are now complete for the ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CLUBS of the United States, at

CINCINNATI, April 21 to 23. This will be the largest convention in the history of the League, and many prominent speakers-James G. Blaine Chauncey M. Depew, General Alger, ex-Governor Foraker, Jno. M. Langston William McKinley, jr., and Thomas B.

Reed-will be present. On this occasion the "Big 4" Company will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return, good going for all trains of April 20th to the 23d, and good to return

until the 24th, inclusive, at half rates. Five trains each way daily between Indianapolis and Cincinnati via the "Big 4" lines, landing passengers in the heart of the city.

For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

REDUCED RATES

Indianapolis to Cincinnati

AND RETURN. At rate of ONE FARE for the round return until April 24, inclusive.

VIA THIS POPULAR ROUTE.

Depart-3:55 am., 10:45 a. m., 3 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m. Arrive-12:35 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11:15 a. m. 7:45 p. m., 10:55 p. m.
Tickets sold at Union Station, City Ticket Office, 134 South Illinois street. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

WOLSELEY ON SHERMAN

The Journal has secured a series of

articles from the pen of LORD WOLSELEY

They will treat of the Civil War in the United States and the part taken therein by the late Gen. SHERMAN. The views and conclusions of the famous English soldier are not likely to be at all times in harmony with those entertained by American soldiers, but it is certain that General Wolseley's articles will be read with elose interest by many thousands of the ex-soldiers of the Union. The

first of these articles will appear in the SUNDAY JOURNAL of APRIL 26, And will not be found in any other newspaper printed in Indiana.

FISH-PLATES WERE REMOVED.

Train Wrecked by Unknown Persons, and the Engineer and Fireman Killed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 21 .- A wreck occurred on the Alabama & Great Southern railroad at midnight last night, near Springville, wenty-nine miles north of Birmingham. Some malicious person had removed the fish-plates, causing the rails to spread. Passenger train No. 6, northbound, limited, was ditched, and the engine and four cars turned over. Engineer John Cotton and fireman Charles George were scalded to death. George was killed instantly, and Cotton died soon afterward. The postal clerk and express messenger were slightly hurt. The passengers were shaken up, but none hurt. Both dead men lived in Chattanooga. Cotton was thirtyeight, and leaves a wife and six children. George was thirty years old and leaves a wife and three children. The accident

happened on a down grade. Pulled the Chair from Under Him. OTTUMWA, Ia., April 21 .- As Henry Loupe was about to sit down to-day in a saloon Paul Ilsen, a friend, drew his chair from under him, causing him to fall heavily on the floor. The shock was so great as to cause complete paralysis, from which he failed to recover.

berger shot himselt in the head, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor and then threw himself into the river, where he was found. Both men were unmarried and without known relatives.

WELCOMED BY TWO PEOPLES

President Harrison Greeted at El Paso by Both Americans and Mexicans.

The City Gaily Decorated with the Colors of the Two Republics-Salute from the Artillerymen Stationed Across the Dividing Line.

Speech in Reply to the Cordial Welcomes of President Diaz's Representatives.

Benefits of Social Order Pointed Out to People of the City-Across New Mexico to

Arizona-Governor Prince's Tribute.

HEARTY WELCOME AT EL PASO.

The President Cordially Greeted by Americans and Mexicans-His Good-Bye Speech. EL Paso, Tex., April 21.-The presidential party arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. train having made the run of 640 miles from San Antonio over the Southern Pacific railroad promptly on time. The wild and picturesque scenery of the Rio Grande canyons caused wonder and admiration, and great interest was also shown in the subsequent desolation of the Llana Estacdo. One of the incidents of the run was the hearty reception accorded the President at the village of Del Rio, Tex. The inhabitants, mostly of Mexican descent, turned out in force and the school-children presented an address of welcome. The station and decorated with the American colors and flowers. Brief speeches were made by the President, Postmaster-general Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk from the rear platform, and as the train moved off the children showered the visitors with flowers.

The Mayor of Sanderson invited the President to visit that place, which he described as the most barren spot on the earth. It was 11 o'clock at night when the train passed through Sanderson, so this lugubrious invitation was declined.

A short stop was made at-Ysleta, Tex., claimed to be the oldest city in the United States, where the President was received by Mayor Robinson and serenaded by a Mexican band. The President shook hands with a large number of Mexicans and Indians, and received a profusion of flowers from children.

El Paso celebrated the occasion of the first visit ever made to it by the chief magistrate of the Nation by a grand international demonstration by citizens of the two republics. There participation on resident Indians. also general The reception was a perfect ovation. The city was elaborately decorated with Amercan and Mexican colors, the public buildngs and business houses displaying a profusion of bunting. There were many arches bearing mottoes of "Welcome to the President," "Welcome to Our Mexican Friends," and "Reciprocity with Mexico." The last-named mottoes were in Spanish and English.

GREETED WITH A STORM OF CHEERS. The American and Mexican troops were drawn up in line at the station when the train stopped, the former fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and the military band played patriotic airs. The President was greeted on the platform of the car by a storm of cheers in which the citizens of both countries participated. Governor Carillos, of Chihuahua, and his staff and General Rangel, commander-in-chief of the Second Zone of Mexico, with a military band of thirty-five pieces, participated in the reception as the representatives of President Diaz, of Mexico, who was unable to be present. The troops wore sidearms, and entered our territory by special permission of President Harrison. The chief magistrate was received by a committee, including Mayor Caples, Gen. A. G. Malloy, Maj. B. H. Davis, formerly of the confederate army, and escorted to his carriage. This was an open barouche drawn by four gray horses. Seated with him in it were Governor Carillo, General Ranjet, of Mexico, and General McCook. The other members of the party occupied carriages with prominent local and Mexican officials. A procession was formed, in-cluding United States and Mexican troops, Grand Army posts, confederate veterans, the fire department, civic organizations and colored citizens. The distinguished visitors were accorded a great welcome as they were being escorted to the court-

house, where the formal addresses were The handsome court-house and the Mexcan consulate were literally covered with brilliant decorations. From their carriages to the platform in front of the courtthe presidential party passed tween two lines of about six hundred school children dressed in white. As the President mounted the platform the Mexican military band played "Hail to the Chief," while the Mexican battery stationed on the Mexican bank of the Rio Grande commenced firing a salute of twenty-one gans. An address of welcome was delivered by General Malloy, at the conclusion of which Governor Corillo, of Chihuahua, Mexico, welcomed the President to the border, and extended the con-gratulations of his State and the city of narez to the chief executive of the United States. Colonel Villaneuva, representing President Disz, and the Secretary of War, next presented the President with congratulations and good wishes from his government, and he was followed in the same strain by General Ranjet, of the Mexican

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. President Harrison, in response, said: "My Fellow-citizens-1 have been journeying for several days throughout the great State of Texas. We are now about to leave her territory and receive from you this parting salutation. Our entrance into the State was with every demonstration of respect and enthusiasm. This is a fitting close to the magnificent expressions which the people of this State have given to us. I am glad to stand at this gate-way of trade with the great republic of Mexico. [Cries of 'hear,' 'hear' and cheers.] I am glad to know that it is not only a gateway of commerce, but a gateway of friend-ship |cries of 'hear,' 'hear' and cheers; that no only do these hurrying vehicles of commerce bear the product of the fields and mines in mutual exchange, but that they have facilitated those personal rela-tions which have promoted and must yet more promote the friendliness of two independent liberty-loving peoples. [Cheers.]

"I receive with great satisfaction those tributes of respect which have been brought to me by the Governor of Chihushua and the representatives of the army of Mexico. [Cheers.] I desire to return to them and through them to the people of Mexico, and that illustrious and progressive statesman who presides over her destines [cheers], not only my sincere, personal regard, but an assurance of the friendliness and respect of the American government and the American people. I look forward with interest to a larger development of our trade, to the opening of new lines of commerce and new avenues of friendship. We have passed that were in our history, I hope, when we were aggressive and unpleasant neighbors. We do not covet the territory of any of the other people |cheers|, but do covet their friendship and those trade exchanges which are mutu-ally profitable. [Cheers.]

THE BASIS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT. "And now, to you, my fellow-citizens, I bring congratulations for the rapid development which you are making here, and the scene of one of the most famous battles during the late war, has just been sold to William H. Hale, of New York city.

extend the most cordial good wishes for the realization of every hope you have for El Paso and its neighborhood. [Cheers.] All republics are builded on the respect and confidence of the people. They are enduring and stable as their institutions and their rulers continue to preserve their respect. I rejoice that these influences that tend to soften the asperities of human life—the home, the school and the church—have kept page with enterprises of comtend to soften the asperities of human life—the home, the school and the church—have kept pace with enterprises of commerce and are established here among you. All commerce and trade rest upon the foundation of social order; you cannot attract an increased citizenship except as you give to the world a reputation for social order [cries of 'Good,' Good,' and cheers], in which crime is suppressed, in which the rights of the humble are respected [cheers], and where the courts stand as the safe bulwark of the personal and public rights of every citizen, however poor. [Cheers.] I trust, as your city grows, you will see that these foundations are carefully and broadly laid, and then you may hope that a superstructure magnificent in its dimensions, perfect in its security and grace, shall rise in your midst.

"I am glad to greet my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic [cheers]; that the survivors of the grand struggle for the Union, which was one of the few wars in history that brought 'blessings to the victors and vanquished,' that was followed by no proscriptions, no block, no executions, but by the receiving again of those who had striven for the destruction of the country into friendly citizenship, laying upon them no yoke that was not borne by these veterans—that of obedience to the law and a due respect for the rights of others." [Cheers.]

"Again, sir [the Mexican representative], thanking you for the friendly greeting you have brought from across this narrow river that separates us, and to you my fellow

have brought from across this narrow river that separates us, and to you my fellow countrymen, I extend my thanks and bid you good-bye." [Prolonged cheers.] General Stanley and his aid, Lieutenant

Devore, of the Department of Texas, who had escorted the President and party from Galveston, left them at this place, being relieved by General McCook and his aid Lieutenant Baker, of the Department of neighboring buildings were beautifully Arizona, who will accompany them to Los Angeles. Governor Prince, of New Mexico, also joined the President at this point. The President arrived here at 10 o'clock, central time, and after a visit of two hours left at 10 o'clock, Pacific time, for Tucson, A. T. This was due to a difference in time. Central time is one hour slower than Eastern time and Pacific time is two hours slower than central time.

IN NEW MEXICO.

Governor Prince's Tribute to the President While Speeding Across the Plains, DEMING, N. M., April 21 .- While the presidential train was speeding over the plains of New Mexico Governor Prince made the following address of welcome to the Presi-

"As we crossed the Rio Grande we entered the confines of New Mexico, and I wish, or behalf of all our people, to express our high gratification at your visit and to extend our heartiest welcome to the Territory We welcome you, not only as the chief magistrate of the Nation, but especially as the President who has shown the greatest interest in our welfare and who has done the most to promote it. Thirteen Presidents have held office since New Mexico became part of the United States. but no presidential utterance ever referred to our Territory and our interests until you did so in your annual message in 1889, when you urged action by Congress for the speedy settlement of our land titles. For forty years New Mexico has suffered from the uncertainty of these titles, and that message, supplanted by the special message of last July, and by the active interest of members of the Cabinet, has brought to us the greatest boon in our history and opened a future of vast prosperity. Our people feel the deepest gratitude for this recognition and timely aid, and our official welcome is made personally more heartfelt on this account." The President returned his thanks in

brief speech. On the Way to Los Angeles,

Tucson, Ariz., April 21.-The presidential train passed through here at 8:20 to-night, en route to Los Angeles. General McCook, who became one of the presidential party at El Paso, had ordered out the troops from all army posts to greet the President at the nearest stations and at Deming. Bowis, Wilcox, Benson and Tucson, cavalry commands drew up beside the train and fired salutes. At Deming and Benson the President announced that he expected to appoint land court judges on his return to Washington. Tucson gave the party a royal welcome and the President made a short speech.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Republican Victory at Paris, Ill.-License Defeated-Vote Sellers Arrested.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, Paris, April 21 .- The entire city seeme to be in the election business to-day-women as well as men-and in many particulars it was the most interesting election ever witnessed by this people. The war against vote-buying opened early, and the jail tonight is full of men arrested for selling their votes, and some were admitted to bail, their bonds being placed at \$1,000. Edgar county and the city of Paris has had a stain on its reputation for a number of years, and this movement looks like a reform in reality. Prior to this election the ladies of the temperance leagues have been working diligently against license, and committees of ladies were stationed at the polls in all the wards to electioneer against the saloons. Their presence had a refining influence, and they were victorious. Paris has licensed saloons here for the last ten years. There are now eight saloons, paying a license of \$1,000 each, but to-day the people decided to have no more saloons by a majority of 279 against license. All of the bells in the city are ringing to-night in honor of the temperance cause. The enlicans by good majorities. Three Republican and one Democratic aldermen were elected. The City Council stands five Republicans and two Democrats.

Republicans Win at Mattoon. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MATTOON, Ill., April 21.-Mattoon Re publicans elected Frank Kern Mayor by 156 majority; J. W. Harris treasurer by 50 majority, and Emory Andrews attorney by 175. Chas. Hogue, Democrat, was elected clerk by 28 majority. Four Republican and one Democratic aldermen were elected. The Council stands six Repub-

licans and four Democrats. No License at Casey.

CASEY, Ill., April 21 .- The city election today brought out a full vote, the prime is sue being license or no license, the latter gaining by 19 majority. The following were elected: President of board, J. W. Johnson; aldermen, B. L. Adams, S. S. Girard and Samuel Crowt; clerk, Martin Devries. Stock will run at large.

Montana Also Points the Way. HELENA, Mont., April 21 .- Full reports from the Montana municipal elections show that the Republicans captured every city in which party lines were drawn, except in Butte, where the Democrats secured the Mayor and majority in the Council.

Republican Mayor at Bloomington. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 21 .- Capt. Daniel T. Foster, Rep., was elected Mayor, yesterday, by 452 plurality, over D. S. Dyson, Dem., and U.O. Andrus, Pro. The Republicans lose an alderman.

Malvern Hill Sold. RICHMOND, Va., April 21.-Malvern Hill, located about twelve miles below this city,

CLEVELAND ON FREE COINAGE

Attempt of the Ex-President to Hedge on His Previous Silver Utterances.

"If" He Is Called to Govern the Country Again. and if There Is a Necessity, He Will Not Oppose Making the White Metal Free.

Michigan Democrats Scheming to Secure Seven Presidential Electors.

Why Campbell Is Anxious to Have McKinley for an Opponent-Political Views of Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire.

CLEVELAND'S VIEWS ON SILVER.

He Modifies His Previous Utterances-Free Coinage May Be Necessary Some Day. NEW YORK, April 21.-The Telegram prints the following: State Treasurer Lon V. Stephens, of Missouri, called on ex-President Grover Cleveland to-day with letters of introduction from Governor Francis and other leading Democrats. The object of the visit of Mr. Stephens was to secure from the ex-President a more thorough expression of his views on the silver question than the latter has so far made public. Also for his reason for having written his silver letter to the Reform Club.

The ex-President received Mr. Stephens very cordially. The Treasurer explained that Missouri Democrats were now opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination on account of his silver letter, and asked him why he

"I was well aware," said the ex-President, "that the Republican party is very desirous of making the silver question one of the leading issues of the campaign of 1892, and the question should be taken up at once. It should be thoroughly discussed so that the people can be educated up to it. In this way it may be settled before 1892, and we will not be endangered by a d party. Besides, I was in receipt of hundreds of letters from Democrats in all parts of the country asking that I give an expression regarding free coinage. I felt that those friends were entitled to know how I stood on the question, and so I took the first favorable opportunity to give my views Since I did so I have received a large mai from all over the country thanking me for having done so. My correspondents say that the party had a right to know my views, and that I would not have acted in good faith if I had kept them a secret. If I have caused a thorough discussion of the subject among Democrats they must admit

that I acted wisely." "But now that the letter has been written, the Missouri Democrats," said Mr. Stephens, "would like to know if in case you are elected President in 1892 and a Democratic Congress should pass a free-coinage bill, would you veto it, no matter if you knew that the great majority of your party favored the measure!"

IF HE SHOULD BE ELECTED. "If I should be elected President in 1892," answered the ex-President, "such a bil would not reach me until 1894, as Congress would not meet until December, 1893, so that is a bridge we had better not attempt to cross until we come to it. What would be bad for the country at the present time might be a necessity in 1894. As the volume of business increases it is necessary to increase the currency. The amount of the present per capita should be increased, but changes should be made gradually. When the law was passed providing for the coinage of \$2,000,000 per month, I feared the result, for I thought it would prove an injury to the business in terests of the country, for the time at least. However, the law providing for \$4,500,000 per month was bassed. I thought the measure too radical, and it might have the effect of driving gold out of the country, but in this I was mistaken, and both those op-posed as well as those in favor of free coinage believe that the present law is a wise one, in so far that the country has benefit-ed by it. With the rapid strides the country is making it is impossible to say what financial measure we may be ready for in

"In forming my views upon the subject I did not alone consider the interests of any one citizen of this country. I have been unable to see how free coinage could fail of being an injury to every section of this country, believing, as I do, that it would drive gold out of circulation. As we are, in a great measure, dependent upon European markets for our products, we are obliged to take them into consideration. When have suggested a monetary conference of the representatives of other government with our own which would agree upon a new standard of value, my suggestions have been scoffed at by Europeans. I am delighted that the people are now engaged in such a thoughtful consideration of this question, and that by 1892 they will have decided whether or not we are ready to handle all the silver of the world." Mr. Stephens gave the account of his vis it to the ex-President shortly after leaving

Mr. Cleveland. He took no notes, but he thinks he thoroughly memorized what Mr. A representative of the Associated Press called at Mr. Cleveland's office this afternoon to ascertain whether the interview as given above was accurate. Mr. Cleve-land said he had not talked with any one on the silver question for publication. He had not read the Telegram's article, and could not, therefore, say whether the state-

pression of his views or not. A PARTISAN SCHEME.

ments credited to him were an accurate ex-

How Michigan Democrats Hope to Secur

Seven Presidential Electors in 1892,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 21.-Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, is back, after having spent some time at his Kalamazoo home. He says the Legislature of his State is doing some strange things, and that its purpose of revising the method of choosing presidential electors is nothing short of outrageous. "The measure is already through the House, and is a special order in the Senate for to-morrow. The understanding is that it will pass and receive the approval of Governor Winans. When it goes into effect it will have some novel consequences. Michigan is naturally a Republican State, and will give a large Republican majority. But even with a Republican majority in the election of 1892 the Democrats claim that their manipulation will assure them at least seven presidential electors. They claim that seven districts in the State are safely Democratio and according to the new system, which allows the districts to select the electors. instead of the State at large, the seven districts claimed by the Democrats would name Democratic electors. I think this estimate of seven is large, but, in any event, it shows how the Democratic Legislature has been upsetting a system which has been established and worked well for time immemorial." The re-election of Senator Stockbridge

depends somewhat on the restrangements of legislative districts, for his term expires in 1892, and he will have to appeal for re-election before the first Legislature under the gerrymander being effected.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S DESIRE Anxious to Have McKinley for an Opponent in the Gubernstorial Race.

large majority, expressed themselves in favor of a renomination of Governor Campbell and the prediction that the two candidates for Governor of that State this summer will be Campbell and McKinley, makes timely the publication of a part of a conversation your correspondent had six months ago with Governor Campbell on this subject, and before he knew what the

this subject, and before he knew what the future promised him.

"I would rather run against McKinley than any Republican in the State," said Governor Campbell, "and I do not say this because I regard him a weak man. On the contrary, I think he is the strongest Republican in Ohio, But I prefer him as my opponent because his candidacy means that the battle will be fought out on general and not personal lines. McKinley will not be a party to a dirty campaign. I had to defend myself against personal innuendo and a personal onslaught in the campaign last year when I defeated Foraker. I am tired of personalities, although I am not afraid of them. It is simply annoying. It is low and degrading. I want to discuss the tariff, the currency, State issues, the records of the

grading. I want to discuss the tariff, the currency, State issues, the records of the two parties and let the personality of candidates go by the board. Any honest man of intelligence will make a good enough Governor. McKinley having, as a distant goal, in view the presidential nomination, will keep alive general issues."

There is very little if any doubt that Governor Campbell and the author of the present tariff law will confront each other on the forum in Ohio this autumn, and the friends of each, with the impression that there is something better in store for their favorites if they win, will make the campaign of more than local interest.

MR. CHANDLER'S POLITICAL VIEW The Senator Favors Harrison's Renomination

and Tracy's Navy-Yard Reform. Special to the Indianaporis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 21 .- Ex-Secretary of the Navy and now United States Senator Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, is here and says: "I am an administration man and expect to give President Harrison my hearty support. There is a strong sentiment in the East and, in fact, all over the country favorable to Blaine. This sentiment is growing, but, as I understand the

situation, Mr. Blaine will not allow his name to be used." "What do I think of the application of civil-service reform principles to the navyyard? Why it is a good thing. I do not understand that Secretary Tracy 1s going to call upon the Civil-service Commission to supply him with foremen or mechanics, but what he proposes is commendable. You know there is a law which provides that no employe of a navy-yard shall be removed because of his political convictions, nor be appointed unless he is competent and skilled. On that statute Secretary Tracy may build up a system which, if not too elaborate, may be productive of great good. es, I was aware of the existence of that law when I was Secretary of the Navy, and I was governed by it. I never removed a

man because he was a Democrat, or appointed one because he was a Republican. It is a good law, and should be enforced." "Who will succeed Mr. Edmunds as Senator from Vermont?" "I have understood," said the Senator, "that the Governor will certaily appoint the Secretary of War; that is the general belief up our way."

OBITUARY.

Dr. Milton James, of Muncie, a Widely-Known Physician and Politician, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 21.-Dr. Milton James died at his home in this city this evening, at 6 o'clock, from a complication of lung, heart and kidney trouble. For many weeks
County Clerk McCulloch had been at the
sick man's bedside, both day and night,
abandoning all other business, as a debt of gratitude in return for the same treatment, when the Doctor discarded his other patients and saved the life of a member of Mr. McCulloch's family.

Milton James was born in Springfield, O., March 5, 1836. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College. He was appointed assistant surgeon on the war-ship Brilliant, where he served until his discharge in 1866. He at once came to this city, and has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He was always a Democrat, and for eighteen years served as chairman of the county committee and was the recognized leader in his party. He was well known, not only in this county, but throughout the State. He was a devoted friend and a relentless enemy, but his impulses and instincts were generally right. Kind, liberal and obliging, he not only made friends, but retained them, no matter whether he differed with them or not. He was elected coroner of the county in 1867, and served one term. Governor Hen-dricks appointed him a member of the board of directors of the State blind asy-lum. He was president of the board for ten years, and no question as to the honor efficiency in management was eve raised while he was a member of the board He was an applicant, under President Cleveland, for the office of Commissioner of Pensions, and was tendered the office of first assistant, which he declined: he also declined a position in the Interior Department and the Muncie postoffice. Oct. 29, 1869, he was married to Miss Martha. daughter of Hon. Marion Kennedy, who represented this district in Congress. Mrs. James gained considerable distinction as a member of the board of trustees of the State womans' reformatory. The wife

Joseph Baldwin. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

and two children survive the father.

GREENFIELD, Ind., April 21 .- At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Jos. Baldwin, who for twenty years has been a prominent mer chant here, died from Bright's disease and la grippe. Mr. Baldwin has been a resident of Hancock county all his life. He served as a private in Company B. Ninetyninth Indiana Volunteers, during the war, At the close of the war he engaged in the grain business here for six years, and since then in the hardware business. He was a member of the G. A. R., the Masonic fraternity and the Royal Arch Masons here. Knightstown Commandery, K. T., and of the Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine at In-

dianapolis. Mr. Baldwin has been a successful business man and leaves a large hardware business, a splendid farm and a handsome home in this city. He leaves a wife and eleven children and a host of friends, not only in this county but throughout the State. He was a member of the city School Board at the time of his death. He has always been a stanch Democrat in politics. His funeral will occur Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will be in charge of the various Masonic bodies of which he was

Bishop R. Disney. CHATHAM, Ont., April 21 .- Bishop R. Disney, of the African M. E. Church, 18 dead

Fruitless Dash for Liberty. FORREST CITY, Ark., April 21.-James Dobson, colored, was placed on trial to-day for the murder of Nancy Ables, a white woman, in 1890. As Dobson was ascending to the witness-stand, which is near a win dow, to testify he suddenly made a dash out through the window for liberty. The judge, jury and audience at once started in pursuit, and, after a chase of several hundred yards, firing their revolvers in the air to frighten the fleeing negro, he was capt-ured, brought back and severely repri-manded by the judge, after which court ad-

Drank Coffee Poisoned by a Centipede. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 21.-Particulars of a shocking poisoning were received here to-day. A family of movers named Building, on the route overland from Tipton county, Tennessee, to Texas, was poisoned while in camp in Boone county, Arkansas. The mother and two small children died, Washington, April 21.—The announce-ment from Columbus that the Democratic saved with difficulty. An examination showed that they had drank coffee in which membersof the Ohio Legislature have, by a large centipede was boiling.

RANK AND FILE OF THE PARTY

Enthusiastic Meeting at Cincinnati of the National Republican League.

Address of President Thurston on the Issues of the Day - What Workers of the Party Should Do to Win Success at the Polls.

Speeches by Bartlett, McKinley, Langston and Lester in the Evening.

Plans of the Democrats Ventilated by the Auther of the Tariff Bill-Recorde Compared -Grievance of an Indiana Delegate.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

First Day of the National Convention-Address of President Thurston. CINCINNATI, April 21 .- No better weather

could be desired than favored the first day's meeting of the Republican League of the United States. Delegates arrived in great numbers on the morning trains, and the various headquarters were busy with the preliminary arrangements, as well as with an exchange of views with regard to the man who shall be chosen for the presidency of the League. The election, how-

ever, will not take place to-day. Music Hall, where the meeting took place, was beautifully decorated with national flags and festooning of the national colors. Twelve o'clock, the hour set for the opening of the convention, found less. than a score of delegates in their places and the subsequent gathering was very slow. At 12:30 o'clock, with still many places unfilled, the delegates began to test the capacity of Music Hall by singing the songs of the camp and of the political campaign. Three-quarters of an hour afterward the music of a brass-band announced the coming of the dignitaries who were to be heard in the opening exercises. President Thurston escorted ex-Governor Foraker, Mayor Mosby escorted Hon, William McKinley and others followed. The seats were rapidly filled, and in a few minutes the president called for

Then followed a prayer by the Rev. Howard Henderson, pastor of Trimity M. E. Church, of this city. It is an illustration of the progress of peace and unification that this minister, called to pray at a Republican League meeting, was a brigadiergeneral in the confederate service, and is a relative of Jefferson Davis, the confederate

Mayor Mosby, on behalf of the city of Cincinnati, made the opening address of welcome. The Mayor was very brief in his warm welcome to the city, but managed to get outside the city by referring to the Ohio men who had filled the presidential chair, as well as to the abundant timber left

for future service. THE ERRATIC FORAKER. Ex-Governor Foraker welcomed the delegates for the State of Ohio. He said the Republicans of Ohio were simply Republicans. They sometimes had a contest which they regarded as purely their own, but in the national issues they never falter. No Republican candidate for the presidency had ever failed to get Ohio's electoral vote. [Applause.] Continuing, he said: "The Republicans of Ohio cherish with grateful recollection and appreciation the name and memory of Abraham Lin-coln [applause]; they have a just pride in the stalwart loyalty and patriot-ism of Ulysses S. Grant [applause], and an enthusiastic admiration and devotion for

the greatest living American, James G. Blaine. [Prolonged cheering.] You seem to be effected the same way [cheering], and well you may be, for Mr. Blaine has given us a magnificent administration." Continuing, he said: "The Republicans of Ohio not only believe in great men, but in the great principles established by the party, from the thirteenth constitutional amendment down to the rulings of glorious Tom Reed. [Applause.] They believe in a free ballot and a fair count [applause], and they despise, with indignation the insacred of all the pledges of 1888 stands yet unfulfilled. [Applause.] While they welcome all who come to these shores in good faith to become American citizens and obey and become a part of the laws and the institutions of this country, they want the doors shut against the Matia of every

other land. [Tremendous applause.] "We are soon to have our State convention. I am not anticipating anything, for it is practically done already, when I say that on that occasion we shall take for our platform the much-talked-about McKinley ill [applause] and for our leader the gal-[Cheers and calls for McKinley.] Such are the Republicans of Obio, and being such they know how to appreciate you; your convention is their convention; your coming is but the coming of your own." [Ap-

Mr. I. W. Squire, of Toledo, president of the Ohio Republican League, then spoke. He described himself as no orator, but only a plain business man, and he dwelt on the importance of giving attention, in political campaigns, to business methods. He referred to the Tammany Society, of New York, as an example of the value of such a business system, and said that he understood that a member of that society, now the Democratic Sentence Ohio proposed to put the Tamman ator of Ohio, proposed to put the Tammany method into practice in every township in Ohio. He spoke for the extension of the League idea into every remote corner of the

Hon. H. H. Powers, of Vermont, replied to the addresses of welcome. He astonished his hearers by the brevity of his remarks. He said this was not a body to nominate men, but to provide a way to elect the men after they were properly nominated by the party's established method. But it was fair to consider principles, and he went on to name some should still animate the party. He be-lieved in the rulings of Speaker Reed, who, ne said, had found a way to make the dear near and the dumb speak. Referring to the New Orleans incident, he said it was time that the gates of Castle Garden should be closed until the applicant for admission could show an honest purpose to become a useful and obedient citizen.

President Thurston's Address. Hon. John M. Thurston, president of the National Republican League, then deliv-

ered his address. He said: "I congratulate the Republican League of the United States upon the auspici Opening of its fourth annual convention.
When representative men from nearly
every State in the Union leave their homes and business affairs, pay their own expenses and sacrifice their time to attend a con vention which holds no promise of private gain, individual preferment or politica advancement, it means that the Republicans of the country are determined to make successful battle for continued national

"This is the volunteer political organiza-tion of the Republican party. It has no pay-roll; it centrols no patronage; it asks no administrative favor; it is devoted alone to the advocacy and perpetuation of those great principles which guarantee liberty and equality to every American citizen and make possible the prosperity of all who love to dwell in the protecting shadow of the American flag. It follows the personal fortunes of no leader, and